ens to debase or depreciate our currency. We favor the use of sliver as currency, but to the extent only and under such regulations that its parity with gold can be maintained, and in consequence are opposed to the free, unlimited, and independent coinage of sliver at a ratio of 1d to 1.

consequence are opposed to the free, unfinited, and independent coinage of sliver at a ratio of 16 to 1."

This was the McKinley plank:

"Believing, as we do, in a protective tariff, the leading issue before the people, we favor the nomination as President of the United States of he man who perfectly represents a protective tariff and the cardinal principles of the Republican party; a man who has devoted his life to the defence of this country in war and in becace one who, at seventeen, fought with Hayes and Crook and Sheridas, at Antietam and in the Shenandosh, in defence of our flag against fees within, and for fourteen years in Congress contended against our country's foes from without, beating back British free trade and aggression, which linally, under thelpresent Democratic Administration, obtained possession of our markets and has almost destroyed our industries: a man who, with the restatless shibboleth, protection and prosperity, has challenged the attention of the commercial world and won the support of every patriotic workingman of our country, whose life and work, open as a book, are in themselves a platform, and whose very name is magic-that loyal American citizen, soldier, statesman, and Christian gentleman—William McKinley of Ohio; and the delegates to the Republican National Convention selected by this body are directed to cast their vote for William McKinley as frequently and continuously as there is any hope of his nomination."

of his nomination."

The State ticket was completed: Licutenant Governor, W. S. Haggard; Auditor, A. C. Balley; Treasurer, F. J. Scholz; Attorney-General, W. A. Ketcham; Supreme Court Reporter, Charles F. Kenny; Superintendent of Instruction, D. E. Gesting; Statistician, S. J. Thompson, James A. Mount was born in Montgomery

tion, D. E. Geeting: Statistician, S. J. Thompson, James A. Mount was born in Montgomery county, Ind.. on March 23, 1843. He grew up on the farm, accustomed to hard work, with mesere school advantages. In 1863 he enlisted in the army, and served till the close of the war in the famous Wilder Brigade.

In 1888 Mr. Mount with reluctance accepted what was then thought to be a hopeless race for joint Senator, but was elected by over 600 majority. In 1890 he was nominated for Congress in the Terre Haute district, but went down in the Waterloo which awept the State. He is known as the "farmer candidate."

MICHIGAN FOR M'KINLEY.

The Minneapolis Money Plank of '99 Adopted - Depew Warned the Convention to Make a Sound Money Platform,

DETROIT. May 7.—The Michigan Republican State Convention to-day selected four delegates at large and alternates to the National Convention, two Presidential electors at large, Presidential electors representing the twelve Congress districts of the State, and a new hairman of the State Central Committee, Hon. D. M. Ferry of Detroit.

Much enthusiasm was manifested for McKinley, and, as was expected, the Convention instructed its delegates at large to vote for Ohio's favorite son so long as his name should rebefore the St. Louis Convention. features of the Convention were the address of the Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, who dropped in on the delegates unexpectedly and made a ringing Republican speech, and the victory of the silver men in forcing the adoption of the financial plank of the Minneapolis Convention of 1892. The "hard-money" men had contral of the Committee on Resolutions, there being only two advocates of the white metal on it. The minority, however, brought their fight, which they had been unable to settle in committee, into the Convention. They said that the Convention should at least affirm the plank of the last National Convention, and on this basis they won their fight after battling for an hour.

Chairman A. W. Smith of the Executive Committee of the State Central Committee called the Convention to order at 12:30 o'clock. He announced that he had a surprise in store for the delegates, and introduced Dr. Chauncey

Dr. Depew was received with wild enthusiasm by the delegates and spectators. He said that Patrick Henry had declared that we should not be governed by British power or follow British By returning to the policy of Great Britain

four years ago we have been in the valley of humiliation since. The causes which produced this change in the country were incompetency, pig-headedness, and inability to run a big Gov ernment. He added:
"We are on the eve of a big contest, which is

to decide the destiny of this country for the next century, and there are but two great questions before the people: first, the stability of our currency, and second, a return to the old rock-ribbed doctrine of protection to American Dr. Depew said he had travelled through the

so-called silver States and talked with many persons on the issues of the day, and every-where the statement was made that they must have free coinage of silver at a ratio of 10 to 1, but with it they must have protection or they ould not live. He declared that if the Republican National

he said, are now as soundly Republican as Michigan, would be put by that act in the doubtful column.

He referred to the candidates, and as he mentioned Allison, Morton, and Reed in turn there was moderate applause. As McKiniey's name fell from his lips there was a spontaneous rising of the delegates and a burat of applause that lasted two minutes. As the tumuit died away one of the delegates shouted:

"How do you like that. Mr. Depew?"

"When it comes to the vote, Michigan will have but thirty-two," was the response.

The Hou, C. A. Janes was temporary Chairman. After a recess Gen, Alger of Detroit, Thomas J. O'Brien of Grand Ranies, and John Duncan of Calumet were elected delegates at large by acclamation, and Mark S. Brower of Pontiac was elected as the fourth delegate after two bailots had been taken. Pontiac was elected as the fourth delegate after two bailots had been taken.

The Committee on Resolutions then presented its report, Gen. Cutcheon reading that of the majority, saying that the committee was a unit except on the financial plank. The resolutions contained this:

"We are united in favor of the remination of William McKimley of Onlo by the Republican party for the office.

"We are united in favor of the nomination of William McKinley of Onlo by the Republican party for the office of President of the United States, and hereby instruct the delegates selected at this Convention to use all honorable means to secure his nomination so long as his name is before the National Convention. "We are unyielding and uncompromising in our demand for sound money. We are in favor of the use of gold, silver, and paper dollars in our currency, all maintained at a parity as to purchasing and debt-paying power. We are opposed to any proposition that involves the depreciation of any portion of our currency, and, therefore, are opposed to the free and unlimited colnage of silver by this country alone, under present conditions, believing that such coinage would destroy the parity and depreciate and contract the currency.

The declaration against the free and unlimited.

ditions, believing that such comage would destroy the parity and depreciate and contract the currency.

The declaration against the free and unlimited coinage of sliver was received with much applause, as was also a Cuban resolution. The resolution instructing for McKinley raised a whirlwind of enthusiasm.

After it had subsided, S. W. Hopkins, on behalf of the majority of the Committee on Resolutions, took the platform. He said the Republican National Convention of 1892 had stood by bimetallism, and declared that the financial plank in the majority report put the parity back to "Clevelandism and bondism." He said this country must not how to the powers across the ecean, and if this Convention favored the policy of gold and bonds, the members had no place in the Republican party.

Referring to that part of the address of the Hon, Chauncey M. Depew in which the New Yorker said that if the Republican party did not declare for gold. New York, Massachusetts, New Jersey, and Connecticut would be found in the doubtful column, the speaker asked:

"Shall we bow to threats like that?"

There were cries of "No! No." from all over the hall. Continuing, Mr. Hopkins said that it the delegates would stand by the rights of the people the Republican party need not fear the loss of those States, and moved the substitution of the following fluancial plank for that in the majority report:

The American people, from tradition and

loss of those States, and moved the substitution of the following fluancial plank for that in the majority report:

"The American people, from tradition and interest, favor bi-metallism, and the Republican party demands the use of both gold and silver as standard money, and demand that all dollars, whether of gold, silver, or paper, shall be of full legal tender, providing full and squal purchasine and debt-pasing power, thereby having a parity of value, and to that end we demand a purely American system of money based upon gold and silver, without advantage to either at the mints of this towernment. We demand that all paper money usued by the Government shall be redocuable in gold or silver at the option of the towernment.

"We are opposed to the people, the savier of the 1 mon, the money tavored by Lincoln. We are opposed to the issuance of interest-brazing bonds in time of peace, and we andemn the policy of tower Cleveland and John C. Carlisle in contracting the sale of towernment bonds, thereby taxing the sale of towernment bonds, thereby taxing the sale of devernment for syndrate ten milliens of delaws, which was only ended by fleie-gase Crissy of Midland moving that the linarical plank of the Mintagolis platform of 1892 be authorited for both

Pocket Moduke, Only \$4,50, at the Scovill & Adams Company of New York, 50 and D2 East 11th at New store: New goods?! New Prices!!!-Adams the majority and minority reports on the subject. This was received with favor and the substitute was adopted, and then the resolutions, as amended, went through with a rush, and the silver men raised a mights cheer over

iutions, as amended, went through with a rush, and the silver men raised a mightr cheer over their victory.

After the selection of alternate delegates to st. Louis. Presidential electors at large and district electors were ratified. Dexter M. Ferry was chosen Chairman of the State Central Committee in place of James McMillan.

A telegram was ordered sent to the Republican Convention at Indianapolis notifying that body that Michigan had also endorsed McKinley, and the Convention adjourned sine die.

Dr. Depew, who was seen after he left the Convention, was inclined to treat lightly the enthusiasm for McKinley. When asked as to what would be the result of the Convention, he said:

"I am a delegate at large with instructions from New York. With me it is a matter of Morton first. Morton second, and Morton last. You must remember that in this Convention there will be 900 delegates and fully 00 contests. I really don't believe this Convention will come to a vote in less than a week, and in that time no man can tell what will happen.

"There will be a fight over the platform, and one thing is certain, we must declare for solid money; and the only soil money, I am thoroughly convinced, will be found upon the gold standard resolution, and even with protection as an isame, the Republicans may fail to carry New York Saie in case the Democrata declare for sound money."

M'KINLEY IN BROOKLYN.

The St. Louis Delegates Still Uncommittee

The News from Indiana. It was expected that the Kings County delegates to the St. Louis Convention would hold another conference yesterday, but it did not take place, and there is no change in their attitude to the Presidential nomination. Even the news from Indiana did not seem to have any effect whatever on the situation, as far as the individual preferences of the delegates are concerned, it did not excite Mayor Wurster in the least and has not driven him into the ranks of the Ohio candidate. He said:

"At no time have the delegates adopted a resolution to vote for McKinley. We are all independent and uninstructed and can vote at St. Louis just as we please. I do not think that the news from Indiana will have any particular effect here, whatever the result may be elsewhere. I believe, however, that if Mr. McKinley now came out openly in favor of a single

ley now came out openly in favor of a single gold standard his strength would materially increase in the Eastern States. He ought, in my opinion, to take such a step."

Mr. Wurster took pains to deny the story that he had any political talk with Gov. Morton during his stay in Albany on Wednesday. His call on the Governor was solely in reference to some Brooklyn bills. Register Granville W. Harman, who is a strong admirer of Allison, was in Washington yesterday on a supposed political mission, and on his return there may be another consultation between him and his associates. Thomas Fitchie, McKinley's chief beomer, is displeased with the rejuctance of the delegates to come out for his man.

"We know," he said, "that two are committed to our candidate, but there are six others whom we are encouraging to join the procession. We will soon have our McKinley league in full operation and it will be well represented at St. Louis."

in full operation and it will be well represented at St. Louis."

City Works Commissioner Theodore B. Willis thought that the declaration of the Indiana Convention night have a controlling effect on the fight for the nomination and be expected that the political atmosphere would be cleared considerably within a few days.

At a meeting of the Ward Committee of the Twenty-third ward Republican organization last night a motion to approve of the action of Walter B. Atterbury, a delegate to St. Louis, in coming out for McKinley was adopted by a vote of 60 to 18. It was found that many outsiders had voted for the resolution, and Mr. Atterbury himself, who presided, decided that the resolution, consequently, was ineffective.

OUAY DOESN'T GIFE UP.

He Is Confident that McKinley Will Not Win at St. Louis.

WASHINGTON, May 7 .- Senator Quay does not despair of seeing McKinley defeated for the Presidential nomination. To-day, when many of the anti-McKinley men threw up the sponge at the announcement that Indiana had in-structed for McKinley, the favorite son of Pennsylvania caimly remarked that the result is still in doubt, with the probability that Mc-Kinley will not receive the nomination. The Senator said that if the figures of Gen. Grosvenor are accepted as correct, there is practi-cally no use in holding a Convention; but, as a matter of fact, he says, his figures are incorrect. Besides, many of the delegates are yet to be elected, although Gen. Grosvenor proceeds to figure out a majority of the whole number of the delegates in the Convention. Senator Quay insists that the recent statement given out by Gen. Clarkson, showing the strength of the McKinley and anti-McKinley forces, is approximately correct. He says that statement was prepared with the greatest care and in the most liberal and fair-minded spirit, so that it can be relied upon. According to that statement, Senator Quay says, the McKinley forces will have to capture every delegate yet to be elected in order to secure the nomination on the first ballot, as is claimed he will do. The Senator is not prepared to divuige his plans for encompassing McKinley's defeat, but he makes the prediction, with the greatest confidence, that McKinley will not be the nominee of the St. Louis Convention. elected, although Gen. Grosvenor

PLACES, PLACES, PLACES.

Custom House and Post Office Allotted to These McKinley Men.

John E. Milholland's State Club, exulted last night over the news from Indiana, declared that it made McKinley's nomination and election sure, and then made up this slate for the chief Federal offices of the port of New York: For Collector, John E. Milhelland, For Surveyor, T. St. John Gaffney, For Appraiser, John G. McMurray, For Naval Officer, Chester B. Southworth, For Postmaster, Wilbur F. Wakeman.

There was some little dispute as to who should be internal revenue collectors, but the names of the fortunate ones will be selected better the Milhollandites more on St. Louis.

The Platt election inspectors, Victor Maguire and Frank Cantwell, who served in the Thirtythird election district of the Fifth Assembly district at the last Republican primaries, were discharged by Recorder Goff in the General discharged by Recorder Goff in the General Sessions vesterday. Their trial was begun on Wednesday and was the outcome of the prosecution begun by Aifred R. Conkling.

It was alleged that the inspectors refused to canvass the vote publicly and carried the ballot box home with them. Lawyer Abraham Levy after the prosecution rested made a motion for the acquittal of the defendants on the ground that while the Election law covered party conventions and caucuses it did not include primaries. The Recorder considered the point well taken and advised the jury to acquit.

Mr. Conkling drew the law.

Vermont Prohibitionists.

MONTPELIER, Vt., May 7. Only a few Probloitionists were present at the State Convention held in Capital Hall this afternoon to nominate a State ticket and delegates to the National Convention. These nominations were made: Governor, Rodney C. Whittemore of St. Albans; Lieutenant-Governor, C. W. Wyman of Brattleboro; Secretary of State, the Rev. A. M. Woodbury of Fast Hardwick; Treasurer, Milo Davidson of Newfane; Auditor, F. W. Wheeler of Richford. A little excitement was created by W. C. Winchester of Williamsville, who said the defenders of rum were the Republican party, the Democratic party, and the Church. If McKinley was elected he would not protect better, but gin. The speaker was called to order by the Chair. a State ticket and delegates to the National

Arkansas's Probibition Convention,

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 7.-The Prohibition State Convention to-day adopted a platform in favor of free silver, woman's suffrage, government ownership of railroads and telegraphs, and the enactment of laws prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors. Sixteen delegates were elected to the Pittsburgh Convention, and J. W. Muller of Arkadelphia was nominated for Governor.

Quay Men Discouraged.

HARRISHURO, May 7. The news from Indiana o-day has discouraged the enthusiastic Quay men at the Capitol, and while they are maintaining a bold front they are manifestly in the dumps. There are hints that there will be some breaks in the Pennsylvania delegation next

Hard times, and the fact that there is to be no local campaign to speak of this year, has caused the City Ciub to abandon its down-town officers 27 Pine street. All Coo Goo news of a political nature will because the sent out from the ciub house, 077 Fifth avenue.

Named for Congress. Fourteenth district, Missourl, John Snyder

First district, Iowa, S. M. Clark (Rep.), renom-Last spring four to Washington via Pennsylvania Ballroad, May 14. https://doi.org/10.1008/ necessary expenses, \$14.50. Apply Tourist Agent, Line Broadway. - idn.

DICT A REACTION The Hon, Dave Martin Sad Over the Clas-sification of 20,000 Offices the McKinley Men Have Promised Fifty Times Over for

upport Says Cleveland's Bead Wrong. When the anti-McKinley Republicans who asemble at the Fifth Avenue Hotel heard he news from Indiana yesterday, one and all declared that they were lost in admiration ver the political cleverness of the Hon. Mark A. Hanna, McKinley's manager. One day. they said. Mr. Hanna sticks his candidate up in California as the idol of the 16 to 1 free silverites. The next day Mr. Hanna plumps his candidate in on Indiana on a sound money platform. Meantime the McKinley delegates in the South, Southwest, and far Western States are kept guessing as to the plank on which Mr. Hanna is finally to present his can didate at St. Louis. The anti-McKinleyites of New York State, though, who were at the totel, including Mr. Platt, declared that the friends of Gov. Morton and those of Quay, Reed, Allison, and Bradley were not at all confused by the antics of Mr. Hanna on the

money question. They recalled one thing.

and that was that McKinley's Ohio Convention

put him before the people of this great nation

quiries as to where he actually stands, Mr

on a straddle sliver plank, and that to all in-

McKinley answers with silence, and Mr. Hanna will not let him speak. The Hon, David Martin, Republican Nation-Committeeman for Pennsylvania, and one or two of his friends from Philadelphia, were at the hotel last night and wanted to know if the anti-McKinley leaders had given up the fight since they heard the news from Indiana. Mr. Platt, Gen. Clarkson, and W. Murray Crane, representing respectively the Morton, Allison, and Reed booms, sail that Mr. Martin evidently mistook the situation, and that never for an instant will either the candidates themselves or their friends, who stand for the ound money principles of the Republican party, give up the fight to defeat McKinley and his silver straddlers at St. Louis. The delegates elected from New York, Pennsyl vanta, Kentucky, Iowa, and New England were elected to represent sound money Republicans at St. Louis, and propose to do that by defeating McKinley, who, they declare, in his money ideas, as presented by the Ohio State platform, does not represent the Republican party. It was pointed out also that

his money ideas, as presented by the Ohio State platform, does not represent the Republican party. It was pointed out also that twenty of the Ohio delegates are for sound money and that they deprecate Major Mckinley's course on the money question, and it is known that these twenty sound money Ohio delegates will not suffer Major McKinley's managers to put them in a false position on this question.

It was predicted that before thirty days have passed there will be a reaction against the McKinley straidile, and that by the time St. Louis is reached the sober thoughts of the delegates will be devoted to the future of the Republican party.

As to looking glum over the situation, the only Republican at the hotel who aspeared downcast was the Hon. David Martin. He said that he was for McKinley sure, but the news that President Cleveland had by a stroke of his pen put 30,000 more of the Federal offices in the classified civil service was most unwelcome news to the Hon. Mr. Martin. All told, there are now nearly 90,000 of the 110,000 Federal offices classified, and this was most painful news to Mr. Martin, who is aware that Mr. McKinley's managers have promised every office within the gift of an Administration fifty times over. And here Grover Cleveland goes to work just at the time that the McKinley boom is in its zenith and is topped with a hato of promises and shoves 30,000 Federal offices into the classified service. The Hon. Mr. Martin believes that President Cleveland was dead wrong to do such a thing at this time. The Morton-Platt Republicans weren't at all disturbed, for they have the patronage of the State, the Raines whiskey machine bureau, the canal patronage, and other reservoirs of political support. The Democratic and Republican leaders of New York State have never cared a luppence for the Federal patronage of the State, the Raines whiskey machine bureau, the canal patronage, and other reservoirs of political support. The Democratic and Republican leaders of New York State have never cared a luppence for

CONVENTION IN NEW YORK?

Democrats in Washington Favor This City
if Chicago Defauits.

WASHINGTON, May 7 .- No one at the Capitol to-day could confirm the published statement that Chicago is backward in putting up its guarantee to insure the holding of the Demo cratic National Convention in that city. Senator Pascoe of Florida, who is a member of the National Committee, said that he had no information except what he read in the morning papers. He was originally for St. Louis, and he says he will vote to send the Convention to that city if Chicago shall default in her contract. He said he was surprised to hear that Chicago had weakened at this late day, after the display of enthusiasm and determination it made be fore the committee.

Cant. Sheridan, who is West Virginia's representative on the National Committee, came down to Washington to-day to consult some of his colleagues as to what should be done if the report about Chicago is correct. Capt. Sheridan says he is in favor of abandoning Chicago and holding the convention in New York. He voted for New York York from first to last, and he contends that a great mistake was made in selecting Chicago. He and Senator Pasce had a discussion as to the facilities offered by New York, and the Florida Senator was forced to admit that personally he prefers New York, but he added that his state would insist that he cast his vote for St. Louis if another opportunity is presented. Senator Yilas, although not a member of the National Committee, took an active part in having the Convention in Chicago. He said to day that he was not prepared to believe that Chicago will relinquish her claim upon the Convention. He saided that there is always more or less trouble in getting the Convention cities to keep up to their original promises, and in this case Chicago only needs the usual amount of urging and she will probabily do her full duty. He said he had heard nothing officially on the subject and therefore he preferred to wait until some authentic statement is made. report about Chicago is correct. Capt. Sheridan and therefore he preferred to wait duti some authentic statement is made.

One explanation of the trouble is that the sound money men of Chicago refuse to advance the funds necessary to meet the requirements of the Convention, and the free silver men can-not raise the required amount.

the funds necessary to meet the requirements of the Convention, and the free silver men cannot raise the required amount.

There was a general sentiment in favor of New York if it should turn out that Chicago does not wish to entertain the Convention. The St. Louis men are already at work it behalf of that city, but the sound money men in the party do not look with favor upon St. Louis, in view of the free silver sentiment that is rampant in Missouri. Cincinnati is also again mentuosed, but New York appears to be the favorite.

Chicago. May 7.—The guarantors of the \$40,000 subscription to the Democratic National Convention fund held a secret meeting this morning in the office of Chairman Deaners-berger of the local committee, to decide on course of action locking to the collection of the money aubscribed, only \$10,000 having been paid. Benjamin T. Cable, the National Committeeman from Hilinais, was present as the representative of Lavi Z. Leiter.

An encouraging view of the financial situation was taken, and one of the committee said the second \$10,000 demanded by Chairman Harrity would be in hand to morrow, when a meeting of the subscribers will be held. The men who signed the guarantee are restonable to the National Committee, and prominent Democrats laugh at the idea of the Convention not being held here.

Money Talkan So Boes Chicago.

Money Talks; So Does Chicago. Ferdinand W. Pecs of Chicago, who was Chairman of the Finance Committee of the World's Fair, was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel

last night, and he spoke up for his city in the matter of the National Democratic Convention.

inatter of the National Democratic via He said:

I believe that the reports that have been sent from Chicago concerning the lack of money raised for the Democratic Convention are greativ enggerated. Whenever Chicago undertakes to do a thing it does it. As I under-stand it, only \$50,000 is needed. This will be be added for the chicago from a city that financed

HOT TALK IN TENNESSEE.

Cleveland Denounced as a Trattor in the Democratic Convention. NASHVILLE, May 7.—The Democratic State Convention, which assembled to-day, elected the Hen. Benton McMillin temperary Chairman and Judge John K. Shields permanent

Chairman. The Convention did not get down to posinees until to-night.

There were exciting scenes during the afternoon session, the national Administration being rigorously attacked and defended. The Hon. George T. Fry of Chattanooga said in his speech that a reason for the widespread poverty was that half of the country's money had been disgraced. The Hon. Frank Bond arose and said that he was proud to belong to a party that had Thomas Jefferson for its founder. He was proud of Jackson and Poik, and he was never prouder than when he pointed to the fact that Grover Cleveland was President of the United States. This statement was greeted with prolonged applause, and all over the hall delegates arose and waved their hats.

When quiet had been restored Mr. Bond said

he had heard with shame the contumely that had been cast on the President, who held his position owing to his devotion to Democratic principles. He had heard with shame the cry that Cleveland was a traitor and had been untrue to his trust.

Cries arose all over the hall and great confusion prevailed. H.C. Snodgrass, ex-Congress man from the Third district, yelled: "Oh, he is a damned traitor! that's what he

Many delegates tried to gain recognition in vain, and several personal difficulties arose. Mr. Bond held his place, and many delegates declared that unless he was heard no other man should be. Mr. Bond said that there was no difference in

the Democratic party, but that the Republicans were the common enemies, and they were cowards who arese to insult a man who had the courage to differ with the majority.
When Mr. Bond said this hundreds of dele gates shouted, and three cheers were given for Cleveland and Mr. Bond. Mr. Snodgrass spoke again, saying that upon the truth of the record

Cleveland played the traitor to the people. Mr.

Snodgrass attempted to continue, but was greeted with yells. Quiet was finally restored and Mr. Snodgrass concluded his remarks.

The Convention to-night received the repor of the Committee on Resolutions. The report was unanimous in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. independent of the action of any other nation. Additional reports signed by a minority of the committee favoring a Constitutional Convention and a Railroad Commission were presented, and were discussed at length amid much confusion. At a late hour the Convention was still in session. It is very likely the business of the Convention will not be concluded until

THE ST. LOUIS CONVENTION.

to-morrow.

Contestants for Sents Requested to File Notices in Writing. WASHINGTON, May 7.-Chairman Carter of the National Republican Committee this morning issued the following:

WASHINGTON, May 6, 1896. The members of the Republican National Committee are requested to meet at the South-ern Hotel, in the city of St. Louis, on Wednesday, the 10th day of June. at 13 o'clock noon, for the purpose of preparing the temporary roll of membership and designating temporary officers for the Convention, and for the transaction of such other business as may require the action of the other business as may require the action of the committee. It appearing probable, that an unusual number of contested cases will be presented to the committee for consideration in connection with the preparation of the temporary roll, it is deemed advisable to call special attention to the following clause in the call for the Convention.

"All notices of contest must be filed with the Secretary of the National Committee in writing, accompanied by printed statements of the grounds of contest, which shall be made public. Perference in the order of hearing and determining contests will be given by the committee in accordance with the dates of filing such notice and statements with the Secretary."

the Secretary.

All persons desiring to present matters for the consideration of the committee under the foregoing clause are requested to be prepared to present their cases (on the assembling of the committee, on the date above designated. on the date above designated.

Prior to June 1, communications should be addressed to the Secretary, in care of the Arlington Hotel, Washington, D. C., and thereafter in care of the Southern Hotel, St. Louis, Mo.

J. H. Masier, Secretary.

GOV. MATTHEWS IN THE FIELD. A Circular Soliciting the Votes of Dele-

gates to the Chicago Convention. WASHINGTON, May 7. All elected delegates to the Chicago Democratic Convention now in Washington received in their mail this morning formal notification from Indianapolis that Gov. Claude Matthews of Indiana was a candiate for nomination for the Presidency by the Chicago Convention. A circular letter to that effect, soliciting each individual delegate's vote, was accompanied by a printed sketch of Gov. Matthewa's life and of his past services to the

Matthewa's if o and or his past services to the Democracy.

The circular, which is signed by Sterling R. Helt, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, says it is an accepted fact that if the Democracy hopes to win in the coming contest it must look to the great West for a lender, and asks each delegate to give his candid opinion as to the probability of tow. Matthews receiving the support of the delegates, district or State.

POLICE MUSTN'T CALL 'EM" PANTS.'

Might as Well Talk of "Gents"-Tronsers the Proper Term, Says Roosevelt. Among the cases tried before Commissione

Roosevelt at Headquarters yesterday was a complaint made by Acting Inspector O'Keeffe against Policeman John T. Moran of the Delancey street station, who was accused of having his hands in his pockets while on patrol, in violation of a rule of the department. Commissioner Roosevelt looked over the com-

plaint, which read: "During patrol had his hands in his pants pockets."

Hefore hearing the acting Inspector's statement Mr. Rossevelt said:
"Hereafter in a complaint of this kind make it 'trousers,' not 'pants.' You might as well say that the 'gent' had his hands in his 'pants' pockets." say that the gent had his hands in his pants pookets.

The complaint clerk said he would see that this was done. Mr. Roosevelt also had Acting Deputy Chief Cortright notified to have the word "trousers" used instead of "pants" in the rules of the department, which are now being revised. The Commissioner subsequently said that pants was a very bad word, Trousers, he said, was the proper word to use.

OUR BAITLE SHIP OREGON. It Is Belleved She Will Be Faster than the

Indiana and Massachusetts, San Francisco, May 7.- The battle ship Ore-

gon took a spin in the bay yesterday afternoon preparatory to her official trial, which will take clace during the coming week in Santa Barhara Channel. The Origin developed 8,000 horse power with a steam pressure of 165 pounds, and at "half speed" she covered twelve mois an hour in very shallow water, which is considered an excellent showing. Her builders are now confident that she will prove a faster vessel than either the Indiana or Massachusetts. Tamsen Calls on the Governor.

ALBANY, May 7. Sheriff Tamsen of New York city, who is a personal friend of Col. Ashley W. Cole, paid his respects to the Governor and Col. Cole to day at the Executive Chamber Mr. Tangen was on his way to his country seat with his family.

Spring season to purify, vitalize and enrich the

There are three kinds of people in the world.
"The Wills," "The Won'ts,"

"The Can'te." The first accomplish everything, The second oppose everything, The third fail in everything.

We're trying to be the "Wills," as we have made up our minds to be the popular Clothiers of this city.

Our talk to-day is on those Black Clay Diagonal Coats and Vests. Better ones at \$9 and \$10.

Brill Brothers Outfitters to Men.

THREE (279 Broadway, Mear Chambers 47 Cortlandt St., near Greenwich. STORES (211 Sixth Ave., Near 14th Street. Shoes, Hats and Furnishings.

YOUNG NOBLES JOIN GOMEZ. The Son of the Marquis of Davalos Takes

from Havana received at the Junta give news of the sensation created in that city y the fact that José Antonio Pulido, son of the Spanish Marquis of Davalos, has rebelled against Spain and joined the insurgent forces at the head of a band of young men of the best families of Cuba. José Antonio Pulido is about 24 years old and is the second son of the Marquis. The latter is a prominent member of the party of La Union Constitucional, and one o those who believe that Spain's only course is to exterminate the patriots, without making any concession whatever. He has educated his sons in these views, sending them to college in Spain before entering business in Cuba. José Antonio, after returning from Madrid, did not apbear to depart from his father's views. Nevertheless, when about a month ago, Gen. Gomez burned one of the rich-est sugar estates owned by the Marquis, José Antonio was the only one in the family who did protest and call the Cubans bandits and in-diaries.

not protest and call the Cubans bandits and incendiaries.

After leaving Havana the young man wrote
the Marquis the following letter:

"My Dean Father: I am going to perform
my duty with my country and fight for the
cause I feet to be that of justice and honor. You
will at first disapprove my conduct, but when
you think it over caimly you will find that I
deserve not your wrath, but that I have done
what you would do in my place. You are a
Spaniard, but I will not fight against the Spaniards,
but against the Spanish Government, which
represents tyranny and immorality, and which
we can tolerate no longer as men of honor. I
hope you will bless your son.

represents tyranny and immorality, and which we can tolerate no ionger as men of honor. I hope you will bless your son.

When the Marquis received this letter he called on Gen. Weyler and asked for permission to cross the patriot lines, convince his son, and bring him back to Havana. Weyler refused, remarking: "After this if some-body tells me that the Bishop of Havana himself has joined the insurgents I will believe it." It is said that José Antonio Pulido brought to the rebelsa large quantity of arms and ammunition which he took from the forces guarding the estate of his father. It is added that Gen. Gomez has rewarded him with an important post in the Cuban army.

The Marquis says that his son was induced to join the patriots by Maximo Gomez himself when the latter seized one of the Marquis's sugar estates seven months ago. The General met José Antonio, and he had a long talk with him about the revolution. José Antonio defended the Spanish side of the question, and Gomez, instead of punishing him, argued with the young man in a friendly manner, convincing him of the justice of the Cubans' fight for freedom.

WOULDN'T LET HIM GO TO CUBA. Mrs. Edwards Gets Back Her Husband and Discourages Another Fillbuster. A little woman brought part of a Cuban fili-

bustering expedition to a sudden end yesterday. She is Mrs. William L. Edwards of Newark Her husband, who is a member of Company F. First Regiment of New Jersey militia, came to First Regiment of New Jersey militia, came to this city with Lewis Haggerty to join a fill-bustering expedition to Cuba.

There are said to have been about twenty Newarkers in the party, but only two can be placed. Mrs. Edwards read in the newspapers of Weyler's butcheries, yellow fever, and a few other things the insurgents have to content with and she came over to the Cuban head-quarters yesterday and made her husband go home.

Her arguments had weight with Haggerty, who also is a member of the National Guard, and when he learned that he would be court martialled by the officers of his regiment as a deserter if he went to Cuba, he returned to Newark.

Mass Meeting in Memory of Jose Marti. The council of Cuban clubs, which comprises all the Cuban revolutionary organizations in New York and adjacent cities, is making preparations to hold a large public meeting at Chickering Hall on May 19. The meeting will be in memory of the Cuban patriot, José Marti, who, on May 10 of last year, was killed by the Spaniards on the battlefield at Dos Rios.

Only One American Citizen Captured on the Competitor,

WASHINGTON, May 7. The following statenent was given out this afternoon; "The State Department has been authentically informed that while of the persons cap tured on board the Competitor some were killed during the fight that ensued between the Span-ish steam launch and the schooner, and while many more are supposed to have escaped, only one of the persons captured is an American citizen, who thus far has refused to give his name."

THE PRICE OF LA ROSA. In Question in a Lawsuit Between His

Two Wives. Mrs. Bernard La Rosa came to America last une and found her husband living at 238 North second street, Williamsburgh, with another wife. The second Mrs. La Rosa agreed to pay the first Mrs. La Rosa \$300 in consideration of all claims on her husband. Of this sum \$200 was paid. Then La Rosa went back to his first wife, and the second wife brought suit to recover the \$200 that she had paid for the undisturbed possession of him. In the Lee Avenue Police Court in Williamsburgh yesterday the original Mrs. La Rosa said: "When I landed and Jound my husband he

"When I landed and found my husband he begged me not to proceed against him for bigamy. He told me that he thought I was dead and that he loved the other woman. I didn't want to spoil my rival's happiness, so I agreed to let her have my husband for money. The 200 I got from the woman I sent to Italy to pay my husband's debts. My husband came back to me voluntarily, and I don't see how I can be made to give back the \$200. I certainly don't want him if she does, as I got a pretty good price considering how he treated me."

Justice Goetting adjourned the case for a week.

Electricity Huns Wild in a Power House A series of explosions occurred on Wednesday night in the North Hudson County Railway Company's power house at Palisade avenue and Ferry street, Jersey City Heights. The first explosion was at about 7:45 and the whole inerior of the building was illuminated brilterior of the building was illuminated bril-liantly. The other explosions came at brief in-tervals and each was followed by a blinding electrical display. The interior of the building seemed all ablaze. Chief Engineer Seiby Ander-son, who had gone to his support leaving two as-sistants in charge, returned about haif an hour after the first explosion and put an end to the show. The explosions were caused by the fall-ling of a wire. When a wire falls circuit breakers are used to locate the trouble. Instead of locating the trouble in this case they ex-ploited and burned out. Nobsdy was hurt.

Insurance Men Shy of His "Sky," In the Supreme Court yesterday Justice Truax permitted Joseph Yesky of 332 East Fifty-first

street to change his name to Joseph Yeska. Yesky says he does considerable business in this and other States, Laving two places in this city, one at \$14 Broadway and the other at 142 Park Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. \$1.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Blood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Blood's Sarsaparilla.

EMPHATICALLY FOR GOLD.

NEW JERSEY DEMOCRATS ADOPT A STRONG PLATFORM.

Blodgett and Talman Chosen Belogates at Large with Smith and McDermett After a Boar-Garden How - Cleveland May Get the Votes-Russell Cheered. THENTON, May 7.—The Democratic State Conrention to-day elected United States Senator James Smith, Allan L. McDermott, az-Senator Rufus Blodgett, and ex-Judge Albert R. Talman as delegates at large to the National Convention, and adopted a strong sound money platform. Assemblyman John Wahl Queen of Hudson county was made the permanent Chairman of the Convention, Ex-Assemblyman Bergen, who was designated as temporary Chairman last night by the State Committee, declined to permit his name to be used as a candidate for permanent Chairman. This was in pursuance of an understanding reached this morning by which there was a change in the sinte arranged last night, and ex-Senator Blodgett and ex-Judge Talman were agreed upon for delegates at large. This arrangement was made between the Hudson and Essex leaders, and under it Blodgett withdrew his opposition to Queen for Chairman.

The new deal angered the friends of ex-Sen-

ator Fred C. Marsh of Union county and ex-Judge Carrow of Camden, who were candidates, and led to an uproar in the Convention that surpassed anything of the kind ever seen here. After the roll had been called for a ballot the Marsh and Carrow men made a raid on the Hudson and Essex delegations, with a demand that Riodgett and Talman be dropped and their votes given to Marsh and Carrow. For fifteen minutes the Convention was like a bear garden. Delegates in every part of the hall were on their feet demanding recognition from the Chair, and quarrelling and arguing with one another. Chairman Queen kept cool and refused to recognize any one until order had been restored, and finally, to assist in quieting the delegates, he signalled to the band in the balcouy. The music drowned the noise, and order was at last restored. In the mean time Alian L. McDermott had been working vigorously with the Hudson delegation, beseeching them to disregard the agreement by which Queen had been made Chairman, and to give their votes to Marsh. Senator Smith, from a private box, despatched messages to the Essex delegation urging them to stand firm. The result was a great victory for Senator Smith, Chairman of the State Committee. Hudson and Essex both stood to the agreement, and the delegations voted the agreement, and the delegations voted solidly against Marsh and Carrow, two of the most popular and able young delegates in the State, and in favor of ex-Senator Blodgett, whose name was vigorously hissed, and who was denounced as a traitor to the party. They also voted in favor of ex-Judige Talman, who is unknown except to a few persons in Camden and Gloucester counties. The first and only hallot resulted: Smith, 964; McDermott, 964; Talman, 684; Blodgett, 577; Marsh, 413; Carrow, 391.

Taiman, 684; Blogger, 477, 200, 301.

The platform, which was adopted unanimously, follows:

The Democracy of the State of New Jersey, by its representatives in convention assembled, declare as follows upon the vital questions which now concern the welfare of the people of the We are in favor of a firm, unvarying main-

United States:

We are in favor of a firm, unvarying maintenance of the present gold standard. We are opposed to the free coinage of silver at any ratio and to the compulsory purchase of silver bullion by the Government.

We believe that the interests of the people demand that the earnings of trade, agriculture, monufacture, and commerce, and especially the wages of labor, should be naid in money of the greatest intrinsic value and of the highest standard adonted by the civilized nations of the world. We are therefore unalterably opposed to all devices and schemes for the debasement of our currency.

We believe that the Federal Government should be divorced from the business of banking; we therefore demand the repeal of all laws authorizing the issue or reissue of legal tender or Treasury notes by the Government; they should form no part of the currency of the people. We favor the enactment by Congress of such legislation as will insure a banking currency, ample in volume for all the needs of business, absolutely secure under every contingency, and at all times redeemable in gold.

We are opposed to any effort to alter materially the present just and conservative tariff:

First, because such tariff is sufficient to provide adequate revenue for an economically administered government.

Second, because it is ample to protect American workingmen from the competition of foreign labor.

ican workingmen from the competi eign inbor.
Third, because an attempt to alter the present tariff would tend to unsettle the business of the

tariff would tend to unsettle the business of the country.

We favor liberal expenditures to establish and maintain adequate coast defences and a navy strong enough to defend our rights and enforce our just demands at home and abroad. We commend the wise and conservative Administration of our President, Grover Cleveland. His services on behalf of sound finance and a stable currency entitle him to the gratitude of the people.

We also endorse his courageous and patriotic stand in resisting the attempted encroachment of Great Britain upon the territory of a free American State, and pledge our allegleine to the fundamental dectrine originated by Thomas Jefferson and reaffirmed by James

went.
We sympathize with the patriots of Cuba in We sympathize with the patriots of Cubain their struggle for freedom, and look for a recognition of them by our Government at such time as best shall aid the cause of freedom without unnecessarily severing our peaceful relations with a friendly foreign power. Delegate Lane of Union had a resolution adopted endorsing Senator Smith's course in Congress, but there was quite a large vote in opposition to it.

As Chairman Hays read the resolutions, the As Chairman Hays read the resolutions, the financial declaration was vigorously applauded, but the references to the tariff question were received with a silence which seemed ominous in contrast with the applause that followed the reading of the sections favoring coast defences and a strengthened navy, the endorsement of the Cleveland Administration, and sympathy for the struggling Cuban patriots.

The Convention voted to elect no alternates at large, as there were indications of a contest, and the delegates from remote diffricts wanted to catch their trains. The State Committee, on ex-Senator Edwards's motion, was authorized to appoint alternates if they shall deem it necessary.

The district delegates were announced and The diarrica declaration of the control of the cont Budd, Burlington.
Third—George A. Helme, Middlesex; James J.
Bergen, Somerset.
Fourth—Lewis J. Martin, Sussex; Elias C.
Drake, Morris.
Fifth—Henry D. Winton, Bergen; Munson
Force Passaic. Passaic.

Passaic.

Rrueger and Edward P.

Meany, Essex.
Seventh-William D. Daly and William D.

Sixth—Gottfried Krueger and Edward P. Meany, Essex.
Seventh—William D. Daly and William D. Edwards, Hudson.
Eighth—Fred C. Marsh, Union: Thomas F. Noonan, Hudson.
The Union county delegation chose ex-Senator Marsh for a district delegate when it was learned that he was not to be elected a delegate at large, and the delegation joined the liudison county end of the district and elected ex-Judge Thomas F. Noonan of Bayonne over Mayor Hartford of Orange, whom the Essex county men had slated for the place. This was in retaliation, because the Essex men last night had been piedged to support Marsh, but broke away from him this morning by the agreement made between the Essex delegation, ex-senator Blodgett, and ex-Assemblyman William J. Thoup-son of filoucester city.

Although the Convention made no formal declaration in favor of a Presidential candidate, there was no mistaking its sentiment. Chairman Queen, in making his address mentioned the names of President Eleveland ex-Govx, Patition, Campbell, and Russell. The President's name was applauded. Patition's and Campbell's were both applauded and cheered, but there was a demonstration that lasted for several minutes when Bussell's name was mentioned, and there were repeated cheers for "Billy Russell of Massachusetts." Russell is clearly the popular candidate with the voters, but Now Jersey's votes at Cheago will probably be cast for Grover Cleveland if his name is presented in the Convention.

be cast for Grover Chevenand it has been been sented in the Convention.

Besides the short address of Senator Smith in calling the Convention to order and the remarks of Temporary Chaleman Bergen and Formatoni Chaleman Queen, the only speech made was by

Your doctor

Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil and Hypophosphites will cure a stubboin cough, hear the inflamed membranes and give the body the re-inforcement it needs to arrest wasting, and strengthen against disease. se cts. and page at all drunging.

will tell you that Scott s

Why Not Give Your Boy The Advantage Of wearing neatly fitted garments,

well and stylishly made, of good material—such as will hold their color, and keep their shape?

Our long experience in the business of outfitting Boys has led to the manufacture of exactly what they need, at prices you can afford to pay. As an example we can recommend

This \$ 10.

Made of navy blue cheviot-finished serge, all wool, color absolutely fast, and which we sell with guaran-tee of satishactory wear. Sizes 14 to 18 years. We also use the same carefully tested material in \$5 suits for boys in short trousers, and in smaller suits with cutaway jackets, at the same price.

160-62 West 23d St. ************

Charles T. Atkinson of Burlington county in noministing Judge Carrow. He denounced the slate that hav been agreed upon, referred to exsension Ble. Let as one who "has recently returned to the Democratic fold." and criticised the leaders or crowding out the young men. He said it seemed impossible to get Judge Carrow's name before the Convention.

"You're a liar!" shouted a Camden delegate.

"No, I'm not a liar," replied Atkinson. "It's the truth. The young Democracy seems to be not entitled to representation, though their candidates are abler and as sound on the money question as any Democrat. If I've stirred up atrife or stirred up a hornets' nest, let 'er come, I'm glad of it, and can stand it better than anybody else."

The speech ex of the sympathy and applause of the delegates of their votes.

Chairman Ber speech was mainly a forecast of what the strom would be, and Chairman Queen's was an arraignment of the recent Republican Legislature for refusing to carry out its promises of retrenchment and reform; and a demand for the cauch was mainly a fore-true than the subject when he was nominated.

HILDRETH'S TRIAL ENDED.

Now in the Hands of the Jury. ROME, N. Y., May 7.- Upon the opening of court to-day Lawyer Sayles began to sum up for the defence of J. Watson Hildretn. He spoke three and a half hours, concluding at 1 P. M. He said that the case was the most impertant one he had had in his thirty years of Stperience. The little boy Hildreth was being prosecuted by the District Attorney, backed by the treasury of the county and the greatest corporation on this continent, whose paid agents were on every side. He pointed to Chief said: "There is the paid chief of that corporation, sitting there listening to me, thinking perhaps that he will hear the tinkle of the bell that

shall send the electric current through that Mr. Sayles said that the railroad was really responsible for the wreck, because it was too tingy to hire track walkers to go up and down its tracks at night. After the wreck somebody nust be made the scapegoat, and Hildreth was the victim. He said that the story of the boys pulling up the spikes and rails was untrue, and that they couldn't do it with forty-four trains passing in the night, one every sixteen minutes. He suggested the interesting theory that track He suggested the interesting theory that track I was being repaired and that the workmen left the angle plates off and the bolts out and caused the wreck themselves. He said that the boys couldn't have been there at all, for it was clearly proved that they were home and in bed when it was said they were at the wreck. Mr. Sayles held that it would have been a physical impossibility for the boys to wreck the train and use the heavy tools shown in evidence.

sibility for the boys to wreck the train and use the heavy tools shown in evidence.

District Attorney Klock summed up this afternoon. He urged the jury to bear in mind that Hildreth was on trial, not the railroad company or detectives. He asked the jury if sympathy was to control them, to remember the aged engineer who was hurled to his death. "We are dealing with murder, gentlemen," he continued, "deliberate, premeditated, preconcerted murder, and you must fearlessly and honestly discharge your duty.

At 5:10 Judge McLennan began his charge to the jury. He went carefully over the testimony, and defined the different degrees of murder. In regard to the confession of Hildreth, he said that it must be free and voluntary. If it was not free and voluntary he jury was not to consider it, but if it was, then it was to be weighed and considered. If the confession was freely given it was to be considered strong evidence. The Judge said it was not necessary for each person to have an equal part in the commission of a felony. The question was whether all were acting in concert. If it was true that the defendant merely watched and had no part in the commission of the crime, he was nevertheless guilty with the others. The question of age, weight, and strength were to be considered.

The jury retired at 7:05 P. M.

ATTEMPT TO WRECK AN EXPRESS. Ties Piled High in the Way of a Pennsyl-

NEW BRUNSWICK, May 7.—An attempt was made to wreck train 9, which leaves Jersey City over the Pennsylvania Railroad at 6 P. M., at Dean's Pond, seven miles from this city, last evening. Ties were piled high on track & which is used by west-bound passenger trains. The wreckers had not taken into account the passing of a freight train on track 3. When the engineer of the freight train saw the obstruction he stopped the train, and the crew threw the ties off the track. A few minutes later the Western express came flying by at the rate of a mile a minute.

The express was made up of vestibuled sleep-

ing coaches, an express car, and two baggage and mail cars. Usually it is a heavy train, and

and mail cars. Usually it is a heavy train, and it is often divided into two sections. The first section is due at New Brunswick at 7 o'clock and at hean's about seven minutes later. Lest night the first section was well filled with passengers and express matter. Dean's Pond, where the obstruction was found, is a lonely spot. The road passes through a thick wood interspersed with swampy growth.

The majority of the attempts to wreck Pennsylvania trains have been made at this spot, which is known to railroad men as Dismal Swamp. The engineer who made the discovery telegraphed to Jersey City, and Detective William Alen of this city and other available railroad detectives were sent to Dean's Pond to patrol she spot, in the hope of getting a clue to the train wreckers. The detectives walked through the immediate neighborhood, from Dean's Pond to Monmouth, Junction, and returned this noon without having found any clue. The four tracks of the road at Dean's Pond are on high ground, and had the train been derailed the cars would have gone down a steep embankment.

The Weather. The thermometer at the United States Weather Burean recorded the temperature yesterday as follows: 0 A. M. 000 101 0 P. M. 1995. 2 N. 017 01 9 P. M. 487 3 P. M. 507 05 12 Mid. 407 WARRIESTON FIRMOMY FOR PRIDAY. For New England, generally fair and warmer; southeig winds. Tor eastern New York, eastern Pennsylvania, New

cinin, fair, warmer, whole shifting to southerly; warmer Saturday and Sunday. For West Virginia, western New York, western Penn-salvania, and Ohio, fair, warmer; light and fresh southwesterly winds.

Jersey, and Behavite, fife; scarmer; southerly schule For the District of Columbia, Maryland, and Vic-

Flint's Fine Furniture. Rich and poor alike best suited.